

MYSTERIOUS X RAYS.

Mr. M. B. Leonard Delivers an Interesting Lecture on Roentgen's Discovery.

ACADEMY CROWDED TO DOORS.

The Electrician Illustrates His Lecture with Stereoscopic Views, and Shows the Working of the Apparatus—A Crookes Tube Displayed.

An audience that was representative in every respect crowded the Academy of Music last night, when Mr. M. B. Leonard, superintendent of the telegraph system of the Chesapeake and Ohio, delivered the long anticipated lecture on the mysterious X-rays. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Virginia Mechanics Institute, and it is doubtful if ever as large an audience assembled in Richmond to hear a lecture on a scientific subject as that before which Mr. Leonard spoke for an hour and a half.

Upon the stage, in front of the curtain, and placed upon a long table covered with green baize were numerous electrical



MR. M. B. LEONARD.

instruments, all mysterious-looking to the majority of those present. When the curtain rose, showing the screen upon which the views were to be displayed, and Mr. Leonard stepped before his audience, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Whitehurst, Colonel C. P. E. Bergmann, Major W. E. Simons, and Dr. M. D. Hoge, Jr., there was prolonged applause.

Mr. Whitehurst, the president of the Mechanics Institute, introduced Mr. Leonard in a few appropriate remarks.

WELL ILLUSTRATED.

The lecture was illustrated throughout by stereoscopic views, and was exceedingly interesting, and the speaker was given the closest attention during its delivery. Mr. Leonard passed currents of electricity through the several glass tubes, showing that the audience would not doubt a beautiful purple light. He ended these illustrations by passing the current through the Crookes tube, about which so much has been said in connection with the X-rays.

The views displayed upon the screen by the stereoscopic, which was worked by Mr. D. W. De Sylva, showed pictures of some of the photographs which have been made by means of the new discovery. A hand was shown upon the screen, through which the bones could be plainly seen, as was also a fish, a goat, and a frog, in each of which the skeleton could be outlined underneath the flesh. A pencil through which the lead could be seen, a pocket-watch, in which were visible the hands and the mechanism, and a box in which there were bullets, were also shown.

THAT PIECE OF LIVER. A large dark-looking object was shown upon the screen, and Mr. Leonard said, "This is a piece of liver," and there was a titter in the audience. A dark object appeared, and was introduced as "a piece of liver," the audience laughed, but, when for the third time, Mr. Leonard, in slowly-uttered words, explained that a bulky black spot upon the canvas was "a piece of liver," it was too much for them, and they roared. After this, whenever anything appeared upon



SEVERAL GOOD SPECS. (Showing Coins in a Purse and Under Pieces of Timber, Bullets in a Box, and the Lead in a Pencil.)

the screen, which was not immediately recognized, there were expressions, in an undertone, of "a piece of liver," and some youths, who did not appear to be deriving much benefit from the lecture, even had the audacity to ask for "more liver."

Mr. Leonard, during his lecture, showed an instrument sent him by Mr. Edison, before which the latest history of science has such extraordinary interest been awakened throughout the civilized world as has resulted from the modest announcement of this German professor. The experiments, as he described them, have been repeated, not only by hundreds and hundreds of universities, colleges, and scientific bodies, but by many thousands of individuals, amongst them the foremost scientists of the age. The scientific press, as well as the scientific press, have actually teemed with voluminous descriptions of these investigations, and a popular interest has been created that up to this time has never been observed in the publication of any important scientific discovery or achievement. Though we may consider that we are yet in the very infancy of the subject, sufficient has been demonstrated

INTEREST IN THE DISCOVERY.

"A little over three months ago—on January 4th last," said the lecturer, "William Conrad Roentgen, a comparatively obscure professor of physics in the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, announced and demonstrated to the Physico Medical Society, of that place, the fact that he had found new and wonderful properties in certain rays of light, which enabled him to picture objects concealed by solid opaque substances, such as the bones of the human hand covered by the flesh; in fact, to photograph the invisible, and more wonderful still, to see with the naked eye the shadows produced by such objects. And, while, as a rule, purely scientific discoveries have but little attraction for the general public, yet never before in the history of science has such extraordinary interest been awakened throughout the civilized world as has resulted from the modest announcement of this German professor. The experiments, as he described them, have been repeated, not only by hundreds and hundreds of universities, colleges, and scientific bodies, but by many thousands of individuals, amongst them the foremost scientists of the age. The scientific press, as well as the scientific press, have actually teemed with voluminous descriptions of these investigations, and a popular interest has been created that up to this time has never been observed in the publication of any important scientific discovery or achievement. Though we may consider that we are yet in the very infancy of the subject, sufficient has been demonstrated

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some of the principles of physics, and to set forth concisely the correlation of the radiant forces—heat, light, and electricity."

HOW THE RAYS OPERATE.

Mr. Leonard then went into an exhaustive, though very interesting, scientific explanation of the physical properties of heat, light, and electricity, and their phenomena. He also related some of the scientific researches which led up to the discovery of the X-rays, and continued: "Professor Crookes found that by exhausting the glass tube to a very high degree, and increasing the potential of the electric current, an entirely different set of phenomena is produced. The dark space separating the glow from the negative pole increases in width, and across this space electrified molecules are projected in parallel paths normally from the surface of the cathode, giving off what are called the cathode-rays."

"The molecules appear to be electrically repelled so strongly that they are able to drive back to a certain distance the body of air still in the tube, but the result of the stillings and collisions or bombardment of the molecules is that they finally take up their rectilinear motion, and convert it into the vibratory motion of luminosity. When the vacuum attained is to one one-millionth of an atmosphere, so that the dark space reaches the walls of the tube, the molecules continue their rectilinear motion, until stopped by the glass, where the impact produces a beautiful phosphorescent light. The cathode becomes more heated than the anode, and particles of metal are torn off and projected across the tube. A disk placed in the line of the cathode discharge becomes positively electrified by these rays, and it has been found that the discharge is independent of the metal used as a cathode, and independent of the position of the anode, in fact, similar phenomena have been observed in vacuum tubes without electrodes."

RAYS DISCOVERED.

"If opaque or even transparent bodies be placed in front of these rays shadows are thrown upon the glass back of them, as if they stopped some of the flying molecules and prevented them from striking the glass. This is beautifully shown in the Maltese Cross type of the Crookes tube. Professor Crookes regarded this cathode discharge as exhibiting matter in an ultra gaseous or radiant state, which could be deflected by a magnet, and in other ways showed the electrification that seem to exist therein, behaving like flexible conductors. But it is to Professor Heinrich Hertz, of Bonn, who by his experiments, and more especially to his assistant, Philip Lenard, now of Breslau, in Germany, that we are indebted for the discovery of the phenomena of these cathode-rays."

"Lenard found that these cathode rays, though passing through the glass wall of the glass wall of the Crookes tube, might pass through thin sheets of metal, such as aluminum, when made part of the vacuum chamber, though the metal, of course, was opaque to ordinary light, and in his paper published in the London Electrician of March and April, 1894, made known the fact that these rays could penetrate a considerable distance from such an aluminum window in a Crookes tube, and were capable of causing phosphorescence in much the same manner as when they fell upon substances within the tube, and were also capable of acting upon photographic plates. He also showed that these rays were not only capable of passing through the aluminum window of the Crookes tube, but that they were propagated through a vacuum made so high that no electric discharge could be maintained in the tube. When the rays were set up in the Crookes tube by an electric current, they might enter a much higher vacuum incapable of carrying an electric discharge, and travel through the medium of the vacuum, and he reasoned that the phenomenon was some effect of the ether."

"Such," said the lecturer, "was the situation when Professor Roentgen made his announcement to the world on the 4th of last January, that in addition to this phosphorescent other rays were emitted capable of penetrating all bodies, though not to the same extent, these rays, he believed to be longitudinal vibrations in the ether of extremely minute length; and in view of the fact that his paper was published in the London Electrician, he was fully, yet concisely, his many experiments and furnishes the most intelligible and comprehensive description of the X-rays as yet published—to which but little has been added by his successors. In view of the fact that his paper was published in the London Electrician, he was fully, yet concisely, his many experiments and furnishes the most intelligible and comprehensive description of the X-rays as yet published—to which but little has been added by his successors. In view of the fact that his paper was published in the London Electrician, he was fully, yet concisely, his many experiments and furnishes the most intelligible and comprehensive description of the X-rays as yet published—to which but little has been added by his successors."

"If we pass the discharge from a large Ruhmkorff coil through a Hittorf or a sufficient exhausted Lenard, Crookes, or similar apparatus, and cover the end with a somewhat closely-fitting mantle of this black cardboard, we observe in a completely darkened room that a paper screen washed with bromine and cyanide lights up brilliantly, and fluoresces equally well, whether the treated side of the other be turned towards the discharge tube. Fluorescence is still observable two meters in front of the tube, and it is easy to convince one's self that the cause of the fluorescence is the discharge apparatus and nothing else. The most striking feature of this phenomenon is that an influence (X-rays) is able to pass through the black cardboard cover, which transmits none of the ultra-violet rays of the sun or of the electric arc, and one immediately inquires as to the cause of this brilliant fluorescence. It is soon discovered that all bodies are transparent to this influence, but in very different degrees. A few examples will illustrate the effect of the rays on fluorescent screens, held behind a bound volume of 1,000 pages, still lighted up brightly, the printers' ink offered no perceptible obstacle. Fluorescence was also noted behind the backs of many of the cards held between apparatus and screen made no perceptible difference. A single sheet of tinfoil is scarcely noticeable; only after layers have been laid on does the fluorescence cease to be visible on the screen. Thick blocks of wood are also transparent; fir planks 2 cm. to 3 cm. thick, are but very slightly opaque. A film of aluminum about 15 mm. thick weakens the effect very considerably, though it does not entirely destroy the fluorescence. Several centimeters of vulcanized India rubber let the rays through (for brevity's sake I should like to use the expression "rays" and not "X-rays"). Glass-plates of the same thickness behave in a different way, according as they contain or not a substance which is fluorescent. The rays are much less transparent than the latter. If the hand is held between the discharge tube and the screen, the dark shadow of the bones is visible within the slightly dark shadow of the hand."

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TO ATTEND A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE PRACTICABILITY AND UTILITY OF THE LATEST AND BEST

LADIES' BICYCLE SUIT,

WITH PATENTED SKIRT.

Miss Tanner, from the Madison Square Garden 'Cycle Show

AND LATER THE WASHINGTON 'CYCLE SHOW.

will be in attendance on our Second Floor each day during the week from 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.—dressed in the complete suit—and give exhibitions of mounting and dismounting from the wheel, showing you in the most convincing manner how superior this Suit is to all others.

At the conclusion of the exhibition at the store Miss Tanner will take a spin on the different roads radiating from Richmond, wearing this most popular skirt. Monday's run will be to the Lakeside Club-House.

The wheel Miss Tanner rides is one of the "Saks 'Cycle"—fully equal to the best \$75 machine—and sold by us, with 12 months' guarantee, for \$48.50.

A. SAKS & COMPANY, Eleventh and Main Streets.

tin. "Films" may be used just as well as glass plates."

FIRST PRACTICAL USE.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Leonard, continuing his remarks, said: "It is pleasant to record that the first practical use made of this new form of radiant energy was to relieve the sufferings of a poor seamstress, in Berlin, in whose hand a needle had been broken for some years. A radiograph of the hand was made, disclosing the broken needle accurately, which was soon taken out. Since that time hardly a day passes that the papers do not tell us of some unfortunate who has been benefited by Professor Roentgen's discovery. In Paris, Vienna, London, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco, surgeons have succeeded in locating bullets and fractured bones by the X-rays; so that the science of surgery has been the first to acknowledge the debt of gratitude to Roentgen for his wonderful work. We now have in the stereoscopic some slides of radiographs that have been taken for our instruction this evening."

THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Leonard then spoke of the researches and investigations of Mr. Edison and other great scientists of this day in regard to the new discovery, and, concluding his most interesting and instructive lecture, said:

"In thus reviewing the work of Roentgen and his followers, we are reminded that the possibilities opened up are not less great than those that presented themselves seventy-five years ago to the Swedish philosopher, Oersted, when, after experimenting for a score of years, he succeeded in detecting the magnetic field by means of an electric current, and, indeed, in establishing the identity of magnetism and electricity, paving the way for all the theories respecting electro-magnetism that have been advanced up to the present time, laying the foundation for nearly all the wonderful applications of electricity to practical use that have marked the closing years of the nineteenth century; which, however, were but slowly followed up until the advent of the great Faraday and his successors in our time, who changed darkness into light; subdued and compelled it to transport him and his burdens wheresoever desired; subjected it to the task of bearing his messages, and, indeed, his very voice, from place to place, no matter how far distant; and, finally, has compelled it to traverse and illuminate solid matter, and even picture what opposes its passage."

MACEO AND CALIXTO GARCIA.

Cuban Leaders Take the Offensive—Many Towns Attacked.

HABANA, March 28.—via KEY WEST, FLA., March 28.—Immediately after the landing of the Bermuda expedition Maceo, Calixto Garcia, and other leaders, with a long string of pack-mules, moved south-west in the direction of the capital of Pinar del Rio province. Rumors have been current here two days that the city has been attacked and captured. It is impossible to obtain definite news at all, as the wires are down.

General Weyler has sent nine columns of troops, about 9,000 men, in pursuit of Maceo. The latter has 12,000 men, and the arms, ammunition, and rapid-fire guns landed by the Bermuda. The Government is still silent in regard to Maceo's whereabouts. Other sources locate him near the capital of Santa Clara province, which was entered by the rebels Monday. No official report of the result of the attack has yet been received. The rebels have taken the offensive since he Garcia and Calixto expeditions arrived.

Weyler's recent order declaring small bands of insurgents in Habana and Pinar del Rio provinces bandits is denounced by the better element.

The three brothers Ferrera, American citizens and owners of the Estrella coffee plantation, near Alquizar, have filed a protest with the Consul-General, stating that their residence was bombarded by the Spanish with grape and canister, shattering the doors and windows, on March 21st, while occupied by their families.

MATANZAS PEOPLE STARVING.

KEY WEST, March 28.—The schooner Benjamin S. Curry arrived at this port this morning from Matanzas, Cuba, and reports that business in that city is almost paralyzed and the people in a very destitute condition. Many families are starving.

Not Authorized to Solicit.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Some of the members of the Southern Association of Base-Ball Clubs will organize to-morrow, under President Power's administration, with six clubs—Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

Southern Ball Association.

ATLANTA, GA., March 28.—The Southern Association of Base-Ball Clubs will organize to-morrow, under President Power's administration, with six clubs—Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

LAUNCH OF THE IOWA

Large and Distinguished Party Present at the Ceremony.

CHRISTENING NOT WITH WATER.

Something More Sparkling Used by the Daughter of the Hawkeye State's Governor as She Names the New Battleship.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 28.

The sea-going battleship Iowa was launched at 1:14 o'clock this afternoon from the Cramp's shipyard. The vessel was christened by Miss Mary Lord Drake, a daughter of the Governor of Iowa, and the launching was witnessed by a distinguished representation from the Hawkeye State, headed by Governor Drake, and by Secretary Herbert, of the Navy; Iowa's congressional delegation; members of the House of Representatives Naval Committee; several members of the Senate Naval Committee, and the principal heads of the different navy bureaus. Besides the party gathered upon the christening stand, the yard was opened to the public, and thousands of people witnessed the event from various points of vantage. The weather was delightfully bright and warm.

The Iowa representatives arrived yesterday afternoon. The party consisted of Governor F. M. Drake, Secretary of State William McFarland, State Auditor C. W. McCarthy, State-Treasurer John Herrick, Colonel Joseph McGarrugh, George Bogart, Colonel C. F. McCarthy, Colonel L. M. Martin, Colonel C. G. Saunders, Colonel However, Colonel W. M. Arthur, Colonel E. P. Drake, son of the Governor, and Governor's staff.

With the party were the following ladies: Miss Drake, Mrs. M. D. Shouts, Mrs. E. D. Grace, Mrs. J. R. Nutting, Miss Mary Carpenter, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Robert McLean, Mrs. John Drake, Mrs. E. P. Drake, and Miss Clara McCarthy.

Besides the above, there were the following invited guests: Hon. L. A. Ellis; Hon. F. G. Penrose; Cyrus Cole; Hon. W. H. Boyd; Colonel Robert McGarrugh; Hon. J. P. Merry, and Captain John P. Drake, Colonel T. B. Shouts, J. A. Mills, and L. A. Shearman.

The Iowans were driven from their hotel to the ship-yard, and were early on hand. They were met by Messrs. H. C. Cramp, Henry W. Cramp, respectively, president and treasurer of the company. The Governor and Miss Drake and Miss Carpenter were escorted to a small enclosed space directly beneath the bows of the ship.

THEY GAZED IN WONDER.

Many of the Iowans had never seen the hull of a heavy vessel out of water. They gazed in wonderment at the towering sides of the red-and-white-painted hull that were high above their heads, and could hardly realize that this mass of dead-weight iron and steel would become in time a floating fortress, bearing upon its decks the heaviest of guns and thousands of tons of armor and machinery.

The evolution of the hull before them into a modern battleship was illustrated to them by the battleship Massachusetts, which was lying at the dock alongside the Cramp's ways, and, as far as outward appearance go, ready to hold the seas against an enemy.

After escorting the Iowans to the platform, Mr. Charles Cramp returned to the railroad siding running along the yard, and in a few moments a special train, having aboard the party from Washington, steamed up. In all, about three hundred people came from the capital to the launch. After Secretary Herbert and party had disembarked they were taken to the christening platform, and the Secretary and the members of the two Congressional Naval committees were given good positions, close to Miss Drake.

When Miss Drake arrived at the yard

Mr. Henry Cramp presented her with a bunch of hand-made roses, but up to this time he had borne beneath his arm a pasteboard box. To old launch-gazers it was the evidence of something more sparkling than Iowa water. Presently, Mr. Cramp opened the box, and brought forth a thin bottle of champagne, and presented it to Miss Drake. The bottle was encased in a gold netting, and from the neck depended a long streamer of ribbon, on which was painted in gold, "Cramp's Ship-Yard, March 28, 1896."

On the other side of the ribbon, in similar letters, was painted, "Launch of the United States Battleship Iowa." On one side of the bottle was a silk label, on which there was a beautifully-painted picture of the Iowa, as she will appear when completed. It was with this bottle of champagne that Miss Drake christened the vessel, and she subsequently bore away with her its shattered fragments as a souvenir.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock the hurly-burly of sounds that had been arising from beneath the keel of the vessel ceased. Then a period of comparative silence and anticipation followed. Mr. Henry Cramp, as he has done on many another similar occasion, recited his last admonitions to Miss Drake as to the best means of shattering the bottle upon the ship.

"SHE STARTS, SHE MOVES."

Then the peculiar hissing sound made by a saw cutting through wood came up from near the ground, and in a brief space the "shoe-piece" was cut through, and the big hull started down toward the river. As it began to move, at 1:14 o'clock, Miss Drake swung the bottle by its streamer, and as the glass crashed against the keel moving above her head, and the champagne bespattered the side, she exclaimed, "I christen thee, Iowa."

The hull slipped smoothly and gently into the river, and as it floated out on an even keel, the big siren whistle of the Massachusetts was turned loose, and made a din that was exceedingly effective, but still more trying on the ear-drums of every one in the vicinity. Tugs screamed and whistled, people cheered, and those on the christening-stand congratulated each other on the success of the launch.

The men aboard the Iowa let go two bow-anchors when the momentum she had received in the passage down the ways had died away, and brought her up, head down the stream, to the Washington pier, returned to the capital in their special train.

When the Iowa is larger than the Indiana, her armor and armament will both be lighter than those of the latter vessel. Despite this, when completed, the Iowa will be the most formidable fighting-machine afloat, from her all-round capacity as an effective ship of war.

After the authorization of the building of the ship, the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department prepared the plans and specifications of the vessel, and the contract for her construction was awarded to the Cramp Company, on February 11, 1886, and until she was launched to-day she was known officially as "sea-going battleship No. 1."

THE SHIP'S DIMENSIONS.

The dimensions of the ship are: Length on the load-water line, 303 feet; extreme breadth, 32 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet; displacement on normal draft, 11,300 tons; and with full coal supply, about 12,500 tons.

The machinery of the Iowa consists of two vertical-inverted, three-cylinder, triple-expansion engines, actuating twin screws, and is to develop 11,000 collective horse-power at 112 revolutions of the propellers. The guaranteed speed is sixteen knots under the usual four-hour trial conditions, with a premium of \$50,000 for each quarter knot in excess of speed above the contract guaranty.

The armor protection of the ship consists of a water-line belt of Harveized nickel-steel, fourteen inches thick on twelve inches of wood backing, extending over a length of 186 feet, and tapering below the water-line to six inches thick at the lower edge. The ends of this belt are joined by athwartships belts of 22-inch Harveized nickel-steel, worked diagonally from each side to a segment of a circle in the center corresponding with the radius of the superimposed roundheads or barbettes. At each end of the main gun turret, the armor is 12 inches thick, and the armor of the barbette is 8 feet, 9 inches high, and the forward one 16 feet high. These barbettes support the main revolving turrets and protect the guns and loading gear.

The main turrets are armored with 14-inch plates, and have an inside height of 19 feet, 6 inches, from the tops of the gun supports to the under side of the revolving plates.

Above the water-line belt is worked for 100 feet of the length amidships a case-mate of 4-inch armor, with diagonal ends joining the main barbettes on either side and forming an upper citadel, from each of the four corners of which rises a barrette of 8-inch armor, surmounted by a revolving turret 5-1/2 inches thick. The armored conning tower is 7-1/2 inches thick at the top, 4 inches at the base, and 4 inches high in the clear.

The main battery of the Iowa consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs, in the two main turrets; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs, in the four turrets at the corners of the case-mate; six 4-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in sponson-like positions, and twenty-two rapid-fire and machine guns. The axis of the forward pair of 12-inch and all of the 8-inch guns is twenty-six feet, and of the after-pair of 12-inch guns eighteen feet above the load-water line, so that, with the stability due to her great beam, she can fight her whole battery in any weather.

Miss Besie March, of Pasadena, Cal.,

has studied the French method of making candied flowers, and has a market for all she can make at \$2.50 a pound. She herself raises large quantities of violets for the purpose.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

KOREAN SITUATION.

It Goes from Bad to Worse, and Is Becoming Insupportable.

THE KING'S FREDICAMENT.

His Majesty Is Held to Have Quitted His Domains When He Sought Refuge in the Russian Legation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 28.

Special Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Coptic:

TOKIO, March 13.—The state of affairs in Korea goes from bad to worse. The politicians in Seoul insist that by taking refuge in the Russian Legation, and remaining there, the King has virtually quitted his own domains, since the precincts of a legation are extra-territorial. A similar view is held by the leading citizens of the capital, who naturally see that very little power of governing can be accredited to a sovereign and his Cabinet so long as they dare not venture beyond the shadow of a foreign flag. The insurgents in the provinces have adopted a new tone, dictated, of course, by adherents of the prince-regent's party. They say the men by whom the King was persuaded to seek asylum in the Russian Legation are traitors to the country, and must be exterminated. But they also proclaim that all foreigners must be expelled from the kingdom—an announcement probably intended as a blind. They have pushed to a point not more than ten miles from Seoul, and the government have no troops to cope with them. The raising of several new battalions of royal guards has been ordered by edict, but money to pay them is not forthcoming, even if they could be organized so speedily as to meet the emergency.

The whole situation, however, is rapidly growing insupportable, and a general idea gains ground that the departure of the King from the Russian Legation will be the signal for the downfall of the present Cabinet. It has been pretended by the pro-Russian party that the King's residence in the palace is out of the question so long as Japanese troops have their barracks in the immediate vicinity. The troops were located there originally by desire of the Korean Government, but, as the Japanese authorities have neither need nor occasion to keep them there, they are about to be removed.

The United States representative in Seoul is winning golden opinions among the Japanese at this crisis. His influence, his report, is steadily exerted in the cause of right and justice. Strong, and in great part successful, efforts are said to have been made by him to mitigate the growing antagonism between the Cabinet and its political opponents, and to lessen the brutalities resorted to by the legal tribunals in their examination of prisoners.

Recent accounts from Kiang Yin, which lies midway between the mouth of the Yangtze and Ching-Kiang—show that a mutiny on a large scale among the soldiers there was only prevented by the explosion of a magazine. The insurrection was planned, the programme being to kill the general in command, get possession of the magazines and rifles, and then master the city. Already the work had commenced. Rifles had begun to crack, and the mutineers were removing the contents of the magazines when the principal one of the three, containing about seven tons of gunpowder, blew up, holding an open meeting in the large auditorium of Beihwa Hall on Tuesday evening. All the citizens are invited to be present. While the meeting will not be in the nature of a discussion, yet able and interesting speakers will address the voters present, and make a presentation of the objects of the league.

The Jackson Ward members of the Democratic League, will hold a meeting at their hall, No. 721 north Fourth street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock for organization of a ward branch.

So heavy has the work become in connection with conducting the affairs of the league that it has been found necessary to make some practical arrangements for carrying on the work. With this end in view, headquarters will be opened within the next few days in the central portion of the city—most probably on Main between Tenth and Twelfth—and several clerks employed to carry on the work.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE MEETS.

There was an interesting session of the

Organizing in the Wards.

Meetings to be held—Patriotic Leaguers in Session.

The formation of ward organizations of the Democratic League for Good Government is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The Clay Ward branch held an open meeting in the large auditorium of Beihwa Hall on Tuesday evening. All the citizens are invited to be present. While the meeting will not be in the nature of a discussion, yet able and interesting speakers will address the voters present, and make a presentation of the objects of the league.

The Jackson Ward members of the Democratic League, will hold a meeting at their hall, No. 721 north Fourth street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock for organization of a ward branch.

So heavy has the work become in connection with conducting the affairs of the league that it has been found necessary to make some practical arrangements for carrying on the work. With this end in view, headquarters will be opened within the next few days in the central portion of the city—most probably on Main between Tenth and Twelfth—and several clerks employed to carry on the work.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE MEETS.

There was an interesting session of the



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